

CRITICISES PHYSICAL TESTS

ARMY SURGEON-GENERAL SAYS THEY'RE A FAILURE

Because Army Officers Should Be Fit All the Time and Not Only Once a Year—Hookworm Among the Southern Recruits—82.4 Per Cent. Affected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Brig.-Gen. George H. Torney, surgeon-general of the army, in his annual report criticizes the physical tests prescribed by former President Roosevelt for army officers. Discussing the present regulations he says:

"In the report of this office for 1903 it was recommended that a progressive system of physical training under the supervision of medical officers should be adopted by the army, so that its personnel might be at all times physically fit for active service. This recommendation was approved by the Secretary of War and has not been carried into effect. Since that time an annual physical examination has been required for all officers of the army and a physical test in addition to those who have reached the grade of field officer. The object sought by this test is a 'physical condition' which would enable them to be always fit for active field service." It is believed that the present test not only fails in this purpose but may result in serious damage to elderly officers. Its defect is that it requires officers to be fit only once a year. It is believed that officers should be required to be physically fit all the time and as this can only be accomplished by constant physical training it is recommended that a certain amount of physical exercise be required of all officers at all times.

This is practically a very difficult problem to solve, especially in the case of staff officers and line officers doing office work at headquarters and other stations where there are no troops and no facilities for the proper care of mounts. The constant and unexpected changes of station to which officers are subjected under present service conditions also act as a material disincouragement to the purchase of good private horses. It would seem therefore that the first step toward inducing field officers to ride regularly would be the providing by the Government of mounts and orderlies for them wherever they may be stationed. As it is understood to be customary for mounted officers in European armies. After such provision is made a standard of physical fitness could be readily maintained either by monthly test rides or by requiring a certain minimum distance to be ridden monthly.

I concur in the suggestions made by Gen. Barry in his report of April 1, 1909, that the test ride be modified in its requirements for those serving in the tropics and that for officers of 42 years or more the taking of the test ride be optional.

Discussing the prevalence of the hookworm disease among recruits from the Southern States Gen. Torney said:

On December 7, 1908, Capt. Joseph F. Siler reported from the recruiting depot at Fort Slocum, N. Y., that out of nineteen Southern recruits examined for uncinaria infection sixteen were found to be infected with hookworm. This report was sent to the chief surgeon with the request that medical officers report any observations which they might make on this subject. A later report from Capt. Siler covering 134 Southern recruits showed 106 infections, a percentage of 79, which is even higher than the first report. These figures excluded men who had been in the army for more than six months or who had lived only a short time in Southern clime.

Eight cases were reported from the recruiting depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, but the number of examinations is not stated. Examination of six Southern soldiers (not recruits) at Fort Walla Walla, Washington, showed one infection. At Fort Rosecrans Southern soldiers were examined, but none was found to be infected. The surgeon at Fort Fremont reports nine cases from among the patients admitted to hospitals. The total number of cases examined is not stated, but as it is a one company camp it may be assumed to be not large. The residence is reported as follows: Kentucky, five; Georgia, two; Indiana, one; Massachusetts, one. The two latter had been stationed at the post a year and a half, whereas in six of the other cases the residence at the post was less than six months, and in four it was two weeks or less.

At Fort Logan 100 men from all parts of the country were examined and none found to be infected. Taking together the figures for the Southern recruits at Fort Slocum and Jackson Barracks 139 infections are found in 168 men examined, being 82.4 per cent. So high a percentage among the selected candidates sent by the recruiting officers to depots for examination would indicate a very serious prevalence of the infection among the rural population of the Southern States.

Both Capt. Siler and Major Chamberlain agree that the physique of Southern recruits is less vigorous and robust than the case with those from other parts of the country, and they attributed this to the injurious influence of this infection in childhood and adolescence. The latter shows that the absolute weight of Southern recruits is less than those from the North (although the former are taller) and that the weight of the infected individuals is less than that of those not infected. The statistics quoted by him deal, however, with numbers too small for safe deductions. The heights of the recruits are given by him as above the average of white recruits for the whole army for the current year, and the fact that the weight to height proportion is less than for Northern recruits may be due to racial or other causes, among which a less admixture of recent European immigrants may be a factor.

REPORT ON COAST ARTILLERY.

Gen. Murray Suggests That the Corps Be Separated Into Three Divisions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A reorganization of the Coast Artillery Corps is recommended in the annual report of Brig.-Gen. Arthur Murray, U. S. A., chief of Coast Artillery which was made public at the War Department to-day. Gen. Murray suggested that the Coast Artillery Corps be divided into three territorial divisions, each to be commanded by a Brigadier-General. All these divisions are to be supervised by the Chief of Coast Artillery, who should be raised to the rank of a Major-General.

In order to carry out his reorganization scheme as promptly as possible Gen. Murray asks for legislation to authorize the establishment of three divisions. A temporary measure he asks authority also to assign a Colonel to the command of each division.

Gen. Murray also recommends that submarine bases be located at strategic places along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts where it is impossible, owing to the swift current, to plant mines. These submarines are intended to remain under control of the navy, but are to cooperate with the Coast Artillery in coast defense.

Consultation Over the Special Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The legislative program which the President wants Congress to put through was considered, at a long conference at the White House to-day when the President, Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Sherman were consulted for several hours. Mr. Taft intended to send in special messages within a short time, and these were considered at length. The President in his annual message outlined some of the subjects which he desires to see taken up, and the consultation was upon the ones to which there would be the least opposition and which were nearest the President's heart.

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CHANGES IN SHERMAN LAW.

President Taft May Recommend Them to This Session of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—If plans now under consideration by Attorney-General Wickersham and Frank B. Kellogg are carried into effect President Taft may recommend changes in the Sherman anti-trust law at this session of Congress. Some months ago the President announced that in his annual message he would recommend amendments to the anti-trust act designated to make that statute more effective, and at the same time remove limitations imposed by it on legitimate combinations.

The programme was changed as a result of the decision by the United States Circuit Court in the Standard Oil case. It became known at once that the Standard Oil Company would take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and for that reason the President decided that it would be unwise to make any changes in the Sherman law until that law was passed upon by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case.

That appeal has not yet been filed, and the prospects were a few weeks ago that a decision in the case of the Standard might not be handed down for some months, too late in the year for Congress to make any changes in the law in the light of such an opinion.

Since his arrival here a few weeks ago Attorney-General Kellogg has been busy preparing the Government brief in the Standard Oil case. It was learned to-day that as soon as the Standard files its appeal advanced for early argument, and the hope is expressed by Government officials that if the court grants the motion a decision may be announced in time for Congress to act at this session to make such changes in the anti-trust law as the court's decision may point out as desirable or necessary.

THE WHITE HOUSE LUNCHEON.

Reason for the Foregather of Ohio Politicians on Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—"The time has come, the walrus said, to speak of other things."

And so Charles P. Taft, brother of the President; Myron T. Herrick, former Governor of Ohio; Arthur I. Vorys, former manager of President Taft's Ohio campaign, and Judge John W. Warrington of Cincinnati did so at the luncheon at the White House yesterday. But the "why" of the meeting came out to-day. It reads like this:

Some time early Wednesday morning a telegram came to the White House from Myron T. Herrick. It said in substance: "Will be in Washington to attend Rivers and Harbors Congress; would like to see you and talk Ohio politics."

A little bit later another message came hurrying in from Charles P. Taft, which also in substance said: "Will be in Washington on 8th and will take lunch with you."

Then from Arthur I. Vorys came something like this: "Will reach Washington Wednesday. Want to talk over Ohio situation."

Finally a letter from Judge Warrington came in the early mail, which said in brief: "I will be in Washington probably on Wednesday and would like to see you."

So they all foregathered at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue Northwest, and of course they talked about kings and coronets. Perhaps they spoke of cabbage too, but that hasn't been mentioned outside as yet.

Charles P. Taft is not worrying about the Ohio leadership, at least he said he wasn't when he came out of the White House to-day. "I am just letting that drift," said Mr. Taft as he smiled and sailed away into the wind.

SQUIERS GIVES UP HIS POST.

Will Not Return to Panama as Minister to That Republic.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It was learned to-night that Herbert G. Squiers of New York, who is now in this country on leave of absence, will not return to his post as American Minister to Panama. Who will succeed him is not known. A report was current here that the State Department intended to abolish the mission at Panama and turn over diplomatic affairs there to the United States Consul General, who will be appointed to succeed former Senator J. C. Blackburn of Kentucky, whose resignation was accepted recently. This rumor, however, was denied by the State Department.

Mr. Squiers has been in the diplomatic service since 1894, when he was appointed second secretary at Berlin. He was secretary of the legation at Pekin during the Boxer troubles in 1900. In May, 1902, he was appointed Minister to Cuba. He has been Minister to Panama since October 20, 1908.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—These army orders were issued to-day:

Theodore B. Steele, Coast Artillery, from Tenth Company, to unassigned list and to commanding officer Artillery district of San Francisco for duty on his staff.

Capt. Mervyn C. Buckley, Coast Artillery, from Ninth Company, to unassigned list, and report to commanding officer Artillery district of the Columbia, for duty on his staff.

Capt. Albert J. Bader, Ninth Infantry, from Fort Springs, Ark., to his station.

Lieut. C. A. Bailey, order of December 4, to Norfolk yard revoked.

Lieut. C. A. Bailey, from Norfolk yard, to duty as aide to commander fourth division Atlantic fleet, on the Virginia.

Ensign R. Wilson, from the Culgo to duty as aide to commander fourth division Atlantic fleet, on the Virginia.

Midshipman M. A. Leahy, to the Iris for instruction.

Medical Director A. F. Price, to retired list.

Assistant Paymaster M. H. Karker, to New York yard as assistant to General Storekeeper.

MONEY FOR MINORITY LEADER

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS NAME HIM TO SUCCEED CULBERSON.

Senator Shively of Indiana Chosen Vice-Chairman at the Caucus—Bailey Was Suggested for Leader, but He Said Leaders Were Born, Not Elected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—A caucus of Democratic Senators this afternoon finally settled the question of minority leadership for fifteen months to come. Senator Hernandez D. Money of Mississippi, whose term will expire a year from next March, was elected chairman of the caucus, which carries with it the responsibility of minority leadership. At the same time Senator Benjamin F. Shively of Indiana was chosen vice-chairman, which may mean a higher honor for him later on when Senator Money retires.

Senator Shively's name was considered seriously for caucus chairman by his Democratic colleagues a few months ago when a revolt threatened the leadership of Senator Culbertson. Senator Culbertson's resignation was in the hands of the caucus to-day and the name of his successor had been agreed on practically before the doors were closed for the caucus.

When the honor was first offered to Senator Money he hesitated, and then a canvass was made to find another leader of the minority. Various names were suggested, including that of Senator Bailey of Texas. Mr. Bailey believes that leaders are born and not elected, and he spoke up promptly and said that he would not have the leadership under any circumstances. It is certain that he could not have been elected without opposition, and it is doubtful whether he could have been elected under any circumstances.

At one time it seemed as if the minority Senators would conclude to tie the bell of leadership on Senator Bacon of Georgia. He was not entirely composed under the suggestion, and there were others who believed that it was well to defer the question of leadership for a time in view of the fact that there are factional differences among the Senate Democrats, which were disclosed to the public gaze during the consideration of the tariff bill. Finally as a solution of the problem Senator Money was suggested, and he accepted the leadership, with the full knowledge that his term will expire in fifteen months and with the general expression of the hope that Democratic differences might be reconciled and a leader elected at that time by a vote that would approximate unanimity.

Senator Culbertson's leadership has not been approved generally by his party colleagues. Some of them thought he was not sufficiently aggressive during consideration of the tariff bill in the Senate last summer, and still others objected to the manner in which he had distributed party favors as the caucus chairman. So strong was the feeling against him at one time in the tariff legislation that the question of calling a conference was brought up to disposing of him and electing Senator Shively was considered seriously. This threatened storm abated, however, and the Senator from Texas had the privilege of giving his colleagues a surprise at the beginning of the session by announcing his voluntary relinquishment of the leadership. The reason he assigned for his resignation was that he was ill and his colleagues, who are aware that he is not well, were ready to accept this as a sufficient explanation.

Much of the time while the tariff bill was under consideration last summer Senator Culbertson remained in the Senate under great difficulty because of impaired health. On many occasions his absence was noted and explained on the ground of illness. When the roll of Senators was called on the first day of the session Senator Bailey announced that his colleague was absent because of illness.

Senator Culbertson spent most of the time in the recess of Congress at Ashbury Park, under the advice of his physicians, in an effort to restore his health. The recreation proved beneficial but did not restore him entirely.

GERMANY AS A NAVAL POWER.

Takes Second Place, Formerly Held by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Germany is placed second in relative strength in the list of the world's great naval powers in the navy yearbook compiled by P. M. Puffer, clerk of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and given out to-day. The United States, which has been given second place by the Senate navy expert heretofore, yields to Germany on account of the much more elaborate building programme of the German Government.

The relative strength ascribed to each of the Powers is based on the number and tonnage of warships built or building of 1,000 or more tons, and of torpedo craft of more than fifty tons. Vessels over twenty years old are not included in the computation, unless they have been reconstructed and renamed, since 1900. Nor are those included which have been authorized but upon which work has not actually been begun.

Transporters, colliers, repair ships, torpedo boats, and other auxiliary vessels, ships and yachts are also included, as are vessels of less than 1,000 tons (except torpedo craft) and torpedo craft of less than fifty tons.

"On all naval vessels built," says the yearbook expert, "the United States is ahead of Germany in tonnage—United States, 2,241,241; Germany, 2,044,334. On battleships and armored cruisers, building and provided for Germany is ahead in numbers but not in tonnage."

On large guns Germany is ahead in numbers.

"On all naval vessels built, building and provided for Germany is ahead of the United States. In numbers, Germany, 221; United States, 177. In tonnage, Germany, 820,992; United States, 785,987."

This situation is accounted for by ninety-seven torpedo boat destroyers and other small craft of Germany, the United States having but thirty-two torpedo boat destroyers.

LA FOLLETTE AT WHITE HOUSE.

The President Too Busy to See Him—Dependent as to Outlook for Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Senator La Follette, leader of the insurgents in the upper house, called at the White House to-day, but did not see the President, who happened to be busy with Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Sherman. Senator La Follette said that while he had not been able to keep up with revelations concerning the sugar trust, he believed that an investigation by Congress might be necessary.

"While it has been asserted," said Senator La Follette, "that Congress should keep hands off the sugar trust, it may be that a Congressional inquiry will be required. There is no doubt that the sugar Congress would be more sweeping, more effective, than that by the courts. Congress could touch spots that a court never could reach."

Senator La Follette returned to his dependent as to the outlook for concerted action by the insurgents. He seemed to express the idea of "what's the use," and reiterated the assertion that after all the committees the Congress determine whether or not any bills, insurgent or regular, shall come up for action.

Wondering what to give? Bear in mind how acceptable a box of good cigars is to you.

No matter what amount of money your gift represents it's our business to see that the greatest possible amount of cigar quality is there. A few suggestions:

HAVANA-AMERICAN, Universal Size, box of 50, \$5.00

ORLANDO, Media Perfecto Size, box of 50, \$4.00

PALMA DE CUBA, Media Perfecto size, box of 50, \$3.00

LA TUNITA, Princess Size, box of 50, \$2.50

ZAMORA, Selecto Size, box of 25, \$1.00

UNITED CIGAR STORES

CURB PUT ON ESTIMATE BOARD.

Court Says It Must Leave South Shore Franchise to Its Successors.

The present Board of Estimate will not be able to give a franchise to the South Shore Traction Company for the operation of a trolley line over the Queensboro Bridge and through certain streets of Queens, Justice Seabury grayed a restraining order yesterday on motion of William Jay Schieffelin of the Citizens Union.

The original franchise was granted on May 20 last, and the power of the board to grant it was upheld by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the Public Service Commission opposing. At a meeting of the Board of Estimate on September 24 the company asked for a modification of the franchise and on November 12 a committee of the board reported back the modifications asked for and fixed to-day as the date for a public hearing. A week later the Board of Estimate approved the amended franchise without waiting for the hearing and fixed December 23 as the date for final action.

The amendments made reduced the initial payment by the company from \$20,000 to \$10,000 and reduced the annual compensation for the twenty-five years to 5 per cent. of the gross receipts, but not less than \$7,000 a year for the last twenty years instead of not less than \$7,000 a year the second five years, not less than \$12,000 the third five years, not less than \$14,700 the fourth five years and not less than \$18,200 the last five years. There were other reductions in the cost to the company.

Justice Seabury said in his decision that the Court would not assume to restrain the Board of Estimate in the exercise of its discretionary powers, and said that it could make a modification of the franchise if it chose. He granted the injunction chiefly on the ground that by setting December 23 as the date for final action on the matter, which was down for public hearing on December 10, the board was acting illegally, because it could not take final action until after January 9, 1910, one month after the public hearing.

"Under these circumstances the holding of a public hearing would be an idle ceremony," said the Court.

The calendar issued yesterday of the Board of Estimate leaves to-day a query an opinion from the Corporation Counsel to the effect that the injunction was not directed against the hearing, and that it is to be held anyhow.

RECKLESS OF RAILWAY FARES.

Marshal Henkel Travels to Serve Process on a Lunatic.

United States Marshal Henkel went up to Mattawan yesterday and turned right around and came right back again. This little stunt of the Marshal was performed for the purpose of serving a writ of habeas corpus on Harry Thaw, who is in the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Mattawan. He didn't serve the summons, however, because Judge Latham said that Thaw had been officially declared insane and was incompetent to accept service.

The papers which the Marshal sought to serve were those in a suit brought by John B. Gleason to recover \$80,000 balance alleged to be due for legal services.

WHO SHOT UP BROWNSVILLE?

Court of Inquiry Believe They Have Evidence That Negro Soldiers Did It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Members of the court of inquiry which has just returned from Brownsville, Tex., believe they have obtained conclusive evidence that the town was shot up on the night of August 13, 1906, by enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who were within the fort and who fired into the town while their officers were running through the streets of Brownsville firing right and left.

The court was appointed by Secretary of War Dickenson last spring to make an investigation of the incident to determine which, if any, private and non-commissioned officers of Companies B, C and D of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which were discharged without honor by former President Roosevelt, were entitled to reenlistment in the army under the terms of the Foraker act, which authorizes the Secretary of War to reenlist any reformed man or non-commissioned officer who can prove that he was not implicated in the affair.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S TRIPS.

He Has Arranged For Two More, One of Them to New York.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It was made known at the White House to-day that President Taft has arranged for two more trips away from Washington, one late this month, the other in February. On December 27 the President will go to New York, where he will attend the twenty-fifth joint meeting of the American Historical Association and the American Economical Association. This meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall. The President will be the guest of Andrew Carnegie at dinner on the night of the 27th.

The second trip will be to Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville. The President will attend a conservation conference at Indianapolis, but the date of his departure from Washington has not been settled.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The cruiser Salem has arrived at Provincetown and the collier Marcellus at Norfolk.

The cruiser Tacoma has sailed from Cristobal for Port Limon and the collier Vestal from Newport for Lambert Point.

Faim to Make Ride Test.

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Tex., Dec. 9.—Col. Joseph Houston, commanding the Nineteenth Infantry, who failed to make the ride test, was retired to-day.

ORDERED AMERICANS KILLED

ZELAYA'S CRUEL COMMAND TO HIS ARMY LEADERS.

Protests Made in Vain by His Own Supporters—Honors That Support for Honduras Uprising Is Being Organized in New Orleans—No Ultimatum.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PANAMA, Dec. 9.—"Death to Americans!" is the order issued by President Zelaya to the Nicaraguan Government army by President Zelaya. Positive information was received here to-day that more than a month ago Zelaya issued instructions to his military commanders to shoot every American caught fighting in the army of the revolutionists.

Some of Zelaya's military officers protested against this order and warned him that trouble with the United States would follow.

"To hell with the gringos!" Zelaya replied. "Shoot every one you can capture!"

The gunboat Vicksburg, which has been stationed at Corinto ever since the Nicaraguan trouble assumed an acute stage, has been reinforced, and there are now four American warships in the Corinto harbor. The Vicksburg needs coal, and now that reinforcements have reached Corinto she will probably come to Panama to replenish her fuel supplies.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 9.—The Consul of Honduras at New Orleans has been notified that President Davila has appealed to the United States to prevent the sailing from the port of a revolutionary expedition which has been organized here by ex-president Bonilla and Fausto Davila. Bonilla, who was deposed by the present President of Honduras, has been in exile at Belize.

He came to New Orleans two weeks ago and conferred with Col. Fausto Davila, who is a cousin of President Davila but bitterly opposed to him. Bonilla then returned to Belize, where it is said he will organize a force to invade Honduras, receiving the assistance of President Cabrera of Guatemala.

In the meantime, it is said, the revolutionary expedition is being arranged here. Col. Fausto Davila, however, denies this. It is recognized that the declaration of martial law in Honduras is because of fear of revolution. The Bonilla element declares that it is for the purpose of giving President Davila a chance to court-martial and shoot his enemies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The State Department denied to-day reports from London that the United States had sent an ultimatum to President Zelaya demanding his resignation. No action, it was said, has been taken toward dealing with the Nicaraguan situation except such military measures as are necessary to protect American and foreign interests.

The Department is awaiting the result of the impending battle between the Government troops and the insurgent forces before formulating its programme of action. Officers of the Department expect that this conflict will take place shortly near Rama, where the revolutionists under Gen. Estrada are strongly entrenched.

The Nicaraguan legation here has been closed. Señor Felipe Rodriguez, the Chargé d'Affaires, whose official relations with the State Department were recently terminated by Secretary Knox, is still in the city.

GALVESTON, Tex., Dec. 9.—When the ocean tug Jimmie of Galveston sailed from Sabine, Tex., for this port last Saturday morning it was expected she would reach Galveston by night. But nothing has been heard or seen of the tug and her crew of seven men since.

When the Jimmie anchored at the mouth of Sabine Pass and took on 100 or more boxes, it was understood she was loading new machinery. It is now believed this was guns and ammunition for the Nicaraguan revolutionary army.

When Capt. John Allen discharged the crew that had manned the tug for two months, while under charter to a Sabine company, and found six seamen ready to enlist for the trip to Galveston, he thought he was picking up six ordinary sailors. It is now believed these six men were hired by a Nicaraguan agent to be on hand.

A stranger who visited the Jimmie several times while she was working in the Meches River represented himself to be prospective purchaser for a tug for Mobile and inspected the vessel. He has not been seen since Saturday. It is believed he represented Estrada and engineered the plot. The Gulf has been accused without result for the \$10,000 tug and the Bowers Dredging Company people fear she has been shipped to Nicaragua.

IN DEFENCE OF TARIFF BILL.

Taft's Winona and Cannon's Kansas City Speeches to Be Circulated by Frank.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The publication of President Taft's Winona speech and Speaker Cannon's Kansas City speech as a public document, so that they can be circulated through the mails by frank, is taken as an indication that conservative Republicans in the Senate and House are starting an active campaign in defence of the Aldrich-Payne tariff bill. Winona speech puts the Presidential O. K. on the tariff bill and the men who voted for it, so that all loyal Republicans throughout the country who have read the speech may be aware of the fact that the fear that some loyal Republicans may have missed the newspapers the day after the Winona speech was delivered has resulted in its publication as a public document.

Silver Mesh Bag

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 10th, we shall offer 340 Silver Mesh Bags at \$1.98 each. Latest style, 4 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches deep, with 14-inch spread, double silk lining, with 14-inch chain. The entire bag and chain are made of solid German Silver, with a thick silver plating. Every one of these bags will be sold with the distinct understanding that the money will be refunded if it can be extracted by any jeweler or department store for less than \$2.00. Mail order filled the extra. Send cash or money order. "No checks."

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